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PRC AMBASSADOR XI ZHAOMING ENDS TOUR, LEAVES

AU310935 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 31 (ATA) -- On occasion of his transfer, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Xi Zhaoming left our country on July 30.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ALGERIAN TRADE DELEGATION

Leaders Receive Delegation

AU300817 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 30 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzari and the minister of light and foodstuff industry, Vito Kapo, received yesterday in separate meetings the head of the government trade delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the Minister of Trade Mostefa Benamar.

During the meeting which passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere, both sides assessed the close fraternal relations existing between our two peoples and countries and exchanged opinions on the possibilities of further promotion of the relations between Albania and Algeria.

The Algerian Government trade delegation yesterday made visits to the National Historical Museum, the "Albania Today" exhibition in Tirana, and the "Gjergj Kastrioti-Scanderbeg" national museum in Kruje, where it got acquainted with the ancient century long history of the Albanian people and the achievements they have scored in the socialist construction of the country.

Carcani Receives Trade Minister

AU310843 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 31 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Adil Carcani, yesterday, received the head of the government trade delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the trade minister, Mostefa Benamar and held with him a friendly and cordial talk.

The meeting was attended by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci and the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka.

Trade Agreement Signed

AU310844 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 31 (ATA) -- The agreement on the trade exchanges between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic for the 1981-1990 period was signed yesterday in Tirana.

The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the foreign trade minister, Shane Korbeci and for the Algerian side by the Trade Minister Mostefa Benamar.

The signing ceremony was attended by the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzari, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka and the members of the two delegations.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic tobacco, copper wires, cement, refractory bricks, measuring instruments etc. and will import oil tubes and equipment, abrasive materials, iron ore, phosphate mineral, mercury etc.

Delegation Leaves 31 July

AU310934 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 31 (ATA) -- The government trade delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, led by the trade minister, Mostefa Benamar, left our country yesterday.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Izedin Hajdini, and others.

ALIA ATTENDS FUNERAL OF AUTHOR SHEFQET MUSARAJ

AU311012 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 31 (ATA) -- The funeral ceremony of the militant writer and publicist, the communist of first hours and the pioneer of the Albanian literature of socialist realism, the Hero of Socialist Labour, Shefqet Musaraj, took place in Tirana yesterday. The coffin with his body was placed in the hall of the Writers' and Artists' League.

At 9:30 hrs the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, accompanied by other party and state leaders, came to the hall. They paid homages and stood guards of honour near the coffin with the body of the outstanding writer, Shefqet Musaraj. Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed his condolences to the wife, children and relatives of the bereaved.

In order to honour the memory of the writer Shefqet Musaraj, working people of work and production centers, cultural and artistic institutions, press organs, publishing houses, writers, artists, his friends and former comrades-in-arms, representatives of the mass organisations, youth, representatives of the organs of the party, state power and the branch of the Writers' and Artists' League in Vlore District, as well as members and relatives of the family paid homages and stood guards of honour near the coffin with the dead writers' body.

Then the funeral procession headed towards the cemetery. There the speech on the occasion was held by the chairman of the Writers' and Artists' League, Driter Agolli. He pointed out among others that the name of Shefqet Musaraj is inscribed for ever in the history of our new culture and his literary work will always be present among us and the coming generations. Being imbued with the ideas of communisms and having assimilated the teachings of comrade Enver Hoxha,, Shefqet Musaraj consistently defended the line of the party in the field of literature and arts and always strove for their development.

Then wreaths were laid on the grave on behalf of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, the minister of education and culture, the district party committee, the Writers' and Artists' League of Albania, the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, the Journalists' Union of Albania, the central mass organisations, the executive committee of the district people's council, the presidencies of the councils of the Democratic Front of the districts of Tirana, Vlore, the family, etc.

SFRY DAILY ON ANNUAL MEAT SUPPLY IN KRUJE DISTRICT

AU311927 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jul 86 p 5

[TANJUG report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Jul -- Extensive political and practical measures have been taken in Albania during recent months to improve citizen's food. [passage omitted]

The action to improve the situation is being undertaken under the slogan marking the "great November holidays" (the 45th anniversary of the Communist Party of Albania and the 9th AWP Congress) with "great victories." The recently held session of the Kruje District Committee shows the extent of these actions. According to the district party organ KASTRIOTI, the committee has "set the tasks" of improving meat supplies. It was decided that the problem should be solved in 1987 in such a way that each citizen of the district is supplied with 10 kg [as published] of meat a year.

The Kruje district, about 20 km away from Tirana, is one of the more developed and richer districts of Albania. The average consumption of this item in Albania, the same as other agricultural products after all, is not given. Being a more developed district, Kruje's cannot be considered the average value, so one can only praise the efforts to ensure better meat supplies and to have all districts reach the annual meat consumption of 10 kg.

This situation and these efforts can explain Ramiz Alia's personal insistence and the decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Albania that larger supplies of food should be in "family brigades" in villages. Some articles that appeared in the press during recent months contained initiatives to allow private people to raise one pig or head of cattle, several sheep or chickens, something that had until now had been forbidden.

'LEGAL ABSURDITIES' OF PLANE DETENTION DETAILED

AU311411 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 30 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[Interview given by Petur Petrov, "chief legal consultant of the Bulgarian Civil Aviation Economic Trust," to Georgi Stoychev of Sofia Press: "Article 22 -- The Legal Absurdities of a Terrorist Act" -- time and place of interview not given, first two paragraphs are newspaper's introduction]

[Text] On 10 January 1984 a "Balkan" aircraft flying in from Berlin crashed near Sofia airport. Among those who died were nine Turkish citizens. On 20 July 1986, 2 and 1/2 years later, a Bulgarian aircraft on a scheduled flight to Sofia was detained at Istanbul airport. The grounds for the detention was a private lawsuit brought by the heirs of the Turkish citizen Haidar Yassa, who died in the crash.

The unprecedented incident drew the attention of many members of the media, but nowhere was the full legal picture of the incident given. This prompted Sofia Press to seek detailed explanations from Petur Petrov, the chief legal consultant of the Bulgarian Civil Aviation Economic Trust. [Also known as "Balkan"]

[Georgi Stoychev] What should an airline do in the case of such an incident?

[Petur Petrov] Under Article 22 of the Warsaw Convention on the Unification of the Law Relating to Carriage by Air, which has been signed both by Turkey and Bulgaria, "Balkan" was obliged to compensate the close relatives of those who died. The flight ticket in itself represents a contract for carriage, in which our responsibility is also specifically defined: "The carrier's responsibility toward the passengers in the event of death or bodily injuries is limited in most cases to the approximate sum of between 10,000 and 20,000 dollars."

In the very first week following the diaster, with the aid of the Turkish Embassy in Sofia we tracked down the addresses of the Turkish citizens who died and sent letters of condolences to their heirs. In the letter sent to the Yassa family, it was specifically stated that we were ready to pay immediately and without delay the sum of 20,000 dollars under Article 22 of the Warsaw Convention, i.e. the maximum amount in relation to the victim's family position -- he left a wife and three children. The heirs did not accept "Balkan's" offer, but applied to the Bakurkyoi [spelling of name as transliterated] District Court in Istanbul to sue for a sum of about 140,000 dollars (which also included interest and legal costs), and this claim was approved by the court.

[Stoychev] What grounds did the district court give for approving the claim?

[Petrov] From a legal point of view I find it impossible to speak of "grounds." It is more accurate to speak of a series of oddities and paradoxes...

The first thing that strikes one is that the court verdict reiterates word for word the statement of claim and the finding of the "experts" when it comes to the most important part, namely, the amount of the compensation. It is asserted that the victim was a man of substance and the owner of a restaurant in West Berlin (I have personally visited this "restaurant" -- it is a most unpretentious small shop for the sale of sandwiches and doner kebabs). In addition to this, is attached to the case papers is an official certificate dated 1983 for...poverty, submitted by the heirs. These people, who indeed leave the impression of being paupers, are using two lawyers, whose fees amount to 2.5 million Turkish lira...

In the course of four sessions the fourth commercial group of the district court either deemed it unnecessary or did not find time to discuss the objections submitted by the Bulgarian airline company through our permanent attorney, Turkish citizen Kaihan Oraz. By this flagrant breach of the law of procedure alone, the district court doomed its verdict to failure when it was heard by the higher court of appeal!

Not to mention the fact that, in setting such an illegal amount of compensation, the court bases its ruling on... the selfsame Article 22 of the Warsaw Convention, which specifically and unambiguously sets the upper limit at 20,000 dollars.

[Stoychev] What were "Balkan's" objections?

[Petrov] We appealed against the competence of the court; on the one hand, because of the size of the claim, and on the other, because the court lacked specialists for this extremely complex case. I hasten to point out that the correctness of our objection has already been proved: The district court issued a unique, unprecedented verdict, which gave rise to perplexity and amusement among specialists.

We objected to the summoning of "experts"; everyone who buys a "Balkan" ticket knows that the obligations of the Bulgarian airline are. We deposited the "Balkan" ticket with the Istanbul district court. And, what is more, we also deposited a copy of a ticket of the Turkish national airline. This airline also accepted the obligation to pay compensation up to 20,000 dollars. And the highest amount which they have paid out to date is 5 million Turkish lira...

An important point in our objections was the suggestion that the heirs should apply for compensation from the relevant office in West Berlin which was concerned with the social security of Haidar Yassa (subsequently, of course, this office was to make a regressive claim against "Balkan"). The heirs spurned this favorable opportunity, while the court did not discuss it...

[Stoychev] What did you do after the district court announced its verdict?

[Petrov] "Balkan" appealed this verdict within the legal time limit to the court of appeal in Ankara, paying the proper state fee. Up to this time no date has been set for hearing the case.

On the advice of our insurance company Bulstrad, which was agreed with a London reinsurer, a second Turkish lawyer, Emil Franko, has been engaged for the appeal. In his view the verdict has been delivered by a court which is not competent to settle such a disagreement, and the court of appeal in Ankara will issue a just verdict in accordance with the law.

[Stoychev] Let us hope so. But even before the court of appeal had laid its hands on the case papers, an unprecedented scandal blew up at Istanbul airport. What precisely happened on 20 July?

[Petrov] Whether by chance or not, it all happened before my very own eyes: That day I had to fly on the regular "Balkan" flight from Istanbul to Sofia. The passengers were ready, and a dozen of them were already walking along the boarding walkway to the aircraft.

An airport official requested "the 'Balkan' representative and chief legal consultant to go and see the airport director." I was surprised that they knew precisely where I was, and also perplexed as to why they wanted me.

The director's office was overflowing with reporters, television cameras, tape recorders, and cameras. Who had invited the great number of journalists on a Sunday morning to Ataturk Airport, 20 kilometers from Istanbul?!

Three men faced me, who introduced themselves as the attorneys of Yassa's widow, saying that two of them were the official attorneys. Then the third men... simply swore. The situation was becoming more ugly, improbable, and odious every moment...

"Either you must immediately pay us 101 million Turkish lira in cash, or we will detain the aircraft!" the attorneys declared, and showed me a note written in Turkish on a white sheet of paper and dated Sunday, 20 July, that very day! This was the decision of the district officer of the court... I explained to them that as attorneys acting for a private person they were not authorized to serve any documents whatsoever, that according to court procedure the papers should be served on Balkan's lawyers and, lastly, the note itself was addressed to our representation in Istanbul, in such-and-such a street... The shouting became unimaginable. I sought the help of the airport director and warned him of the responsibility he was taking upon himself. But he disappeared somewhere in the crowd which filled his office.

I realized that everything was heading towards the incredible outcome that the plane would really be detained and would not fly. Appreciating that "Balkan" would incur heavy losses, I decided that the way out of this serious situation was to establish a bank guarantee to the amount of the sum claimed. In the bank branch at the airport I was told that on Sunday it was practically impossible for them to complete any banking operation. So I had to ask Sofia to send another aircraft, in order that the interests of the "Balkan" passengers would not suffer...

[Stoychev] What legal standards were contravened or overridden by "arresting" the Bulgarian aircraft?

[Petrov] The most striking feature is that an aircraft, the property of a foreign state which enjoys juridical immunity, can only be detained when the air navigation authorities give their permission, that is, when the appropriate ministry to which the Republic of Turkey has delegated its authorities has made an order. No one else has such a right! Let alone an anonymous officer of a district court!

A fact showing that this was an unprecedented case of taking the law into one's own hands is that an aircraft valued at 20 million dollars was being arrested for a claim of 150,000 dollars. The normal procedure, which is also in accordance with Turkish law, would be for our bank account in Istanbul, after giving appropriate warning and the legally required notice, to be frozen as a guarantee for the amount claimed. The amount set in the final judgement of the competent court can be withheld from this guarantee.

As is well known, "Balkan" arranged the necessary guarantee and is now awaiting the verdict of the court of appeal in Ankara.

[Stoychev] Will you take any action before this verdict is announced?

[Petrov] According to the International Civil Aviation convention, we sent a letter to Mr Coteid [spelling of name as transliterated], the chairman of the council, in which we informed him of the violations committed on the Turkish side. We insisted that the member states should be informed of these actions -- unprecedented in world practice. We ask for this issue to be considered by the organization's legal committee.

After the date for hearing the case in Ankara has been set, "Balkan" will take the appropriate steps to protect its own interests.

When one of the parties in a legal dispute crudely disregards legal standards and instead substitutes legal absurdities, this can only be described in one way. One is speaking of a terrorist act cloaked in a false lawyer's toga, which pursues a purely political aim: To whip up even more the anti-Bulgarian feelings among certain specific circles in Turkey.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES ESTONIAN SECRETARY ALESHIN

AU311823 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] On 31 July Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov received the CPSU delegation led by Georgiy Aleshin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia. The delegation is visiting Bulgaria in accordance with the cooperation plan between the two fraternal parties.

Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov briefed the Soviet guests on the work of the Bulgarian Communists and working people related to implementing the tasks springing from the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Georgiy Aleshin expressed most cordial gratitude for the opportunity afforded to the delegation, to visit enterprises, institutes, and agro-industrial complexes in Sofia, and in Varna and Tolbukhin Okrugs, and to acquaint itself with the BCP experience in perfecting the style and method of work of the party committees. He told about the work of the Soviet people for implementing the instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

STANISHEV RECEIVES DFLP'S HAWATIMAH 31 JULY

AU311751 Sofia BTA in English 1714 GMT 31 Jul 86

["For Lasting Peace in the Middle East" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 31 (BTA) -- Today, Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP received Mr Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), who is paying a visit here at the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

The meeting paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East. It was stressed once again that lasting peace can be achieved in that region only by means of an all-round and just resolution of the whole complex of issues. The necessity to convene a special international conference with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO, the only legal representative of the Palestinian people, was stressed once again.

To the great importance of the restoration of the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement on a patriotic and anti-imperialist basis was emphasized.

DECLARATION ON KOREAN PEACE ZONE ISSUED

AU301708 Sofia BTA in English 1538 GMT 30 Jul 86

["Korean Peninsula - A Zone of Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 30 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa has issued a declaration which notes that the Bulgarian public is viewing with satisfaction the new proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the turning of the Korean peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

The DPRK has made a number of proposals on the withdrawal of all types of nuclear weapons from South Korea, reads the declaration.

The DPRK Government has stated that it will spare no effort in its attempts to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war and strengthen peace on the peninsula. The DPRK Government is calling on the U.S. and South Korea to start negotiations on the settlement of the disputed issues, reads the declaration.

The declaration expresses full support for the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and notes that its implementation would contribute to the easing of tensions in this part of the world, to the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue and the strengthening of peace in the Far East and world-wide.

SYRIA'S GRAND MUFTI INTERVIEWED DURING VISIT

AU291503 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 28 Jul 86 p 3

[Aleksandur Nachev interview with Ahmed Kuftaru, grand mufti of Syria, during the latter's visit to Bulgaria -- date and place not given]

[Text] Shaykh Ahmad Kuftaru, grand mufti of Syria and chairman of the Supreme Islamic Council of Syria, visited our country for a few days, at the invitation of the Grand Mufti's Office in Bulgaria. He met and talked to distinguished Bulgarian statesmen and public figures, as well as representatives of the Muslim clergy. He visited some settlements in Plovdiv and Pazardzhik Okrugs as well. At the end of his visit he was interviewed by Aleksandur Nachev, a representative of our editorial board.

[Nachev] The main problem which is the concern of all mankind today is the preservation of peace. Can you describe how the Muslims living in various countries can contribute to the solution of this problem?

[Ahmed Kuftaru] I have been working for the cause of peace for 40 years, and to put it precisely, I am engaged in the field of Muslim-Christian relations. I have given numerous lectures in various countries -- in Western Europe, in the United States, and in the socialist countries. The greatest successes in implementing our goals -- namely to achieve peace through the joint efforts of both religions, Islam and Christianity, -- the greatest support in achieving these goals -- I received in the socialist countries. I held talks with 25 high-ranking clergymen in Berlin. As a result of this talk we reached a consensus, the essence which is bringing our two religions closer together.

A meeting was convened in Prague this year. This was a Muslim-Christian dialogue attended by representatives from the churches of six European socialist countries. We published a joint declaration in which we set forth our common principles, around which we were fraternally rallied. This declaration represented a very important stepping stone. It is a basis for the foundation of world peace. It implies, on the one hand, peace between the Islamic and the Christian worlds, and on the other hand, the construction of peace all over the world. In autumn 1986 I am invited to attend another meeting -- a dialogue of this kind -- this time to be held in Poland. It will be a second step forward along the path of cooperation leading toward universal peace. I am glad that this cooperation and this understanding between representatives of the two world religions was achieved precisely in the socialist world. This is a really great deed accomplished by the socialist countries, namely the reunification of Christians and Muslims in the name of peace.

[Nachev] How would you describe the duty of Muslims living in a given country toward their motherland?

[Ahmed Kuftaru] I will answer this question in my capacity as a mufti. The Prophet Muhammad said: "The man who can fall asleep knowing that his neighbor is hungry, cannot be called a true believer." This means that a Muslim is not a true Muslim when he can tolerate it when other Muslims are hungry and thirsty. Happiness must be for all, and this applies to prosperity. Muhammad said: "Faith lies in common understanding and cooperation, in mutual love. For the believers are like one body. If part of this body falls ill, the whole body is ill and feverish." The meaning of this sentence is that society must care for all its members, must guarantee their prosperity, their happiness and a life of dignity. Conversely, however, every member of society must care for all society. I think that this goal has been achieved to the greatest possible extent in Bulgaria.

I visited several Bulgarian towns and settlements inhabited by Muslims. I was glad to see with my own eyes that they visit their mosques and that they are free to profess their own religion, that they enjoy their religious freedom, generally speaking, that they are able to perform their religious rituals. I also rejoice at the progress of friendly Bulgaria in the field of industry, in agriculture, and in the other sectors of life, in which people are working with great efficiency and according to the most updated methods.

[Nachev] You mentioned your visit to mosques. Did you get any more precise impressions on the spiritual life of the Muslims in our country?

[Kuftaru] This is my second visit to Bulgaria. During my first visit, which was very short, I presided over the Friday prayers in the Sofia mosque. The Muslims prayed together with me, after which I held a Friday sermon. This time I visited several Mosques in different towns. The imams assured me that their religious freedoms are guaranteed both by the Constitution and by law, as well as in practice. I did not hear any complaints in this respect.

CHNOUPEK MEETS SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD312206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Consultations between Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Vadim Loginov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, took place in the Cernin Palace in Prague yesterday and today. They evaluated the present state of mutual cooperation and they discussed some questions of coordination of the foreign political approach of countries of the socialist community.

At the close of the consultations Vadim Loginov was received by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs. They discussed some questions of mutual cooperation and current problems of present international developments.

DELEGATE CIMA SPEAKS AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

LD311728 Prague CTK in English 1220 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva July 31 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak delegate Andrej Cima expressed concern over the fact that agreement has not yet been reached on a general program of disarmament to be submitted to this year's U.N. General Assembly, when he addressed the Conference on Disarmament today.

The main obstacle to the completion of six-year work on the program is U.S. disagreement with a ban on nuclear weapons tests and non-militarization of outer space, Andrej Cima said and stressed the need for such comprehensive approach to questions of international security as outlined in Soviet proposals of January 15 this year.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS U.S. POLICY ON NICARAGUA

LD311106 Prague CTK in English 0740 GMT 31 Jul 86

["CTK Comment on U.S. Policy Toward Nicaragua, by Pavel Zavadii" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Havana July 31 (CTK) -- The dozens of innocent people killed in the past two days on Nicaraguan territory by bands of counter-revolutionaries included four children and three foreigners who were helping build new Nicaragua.

They were murdered at a time when the U.N. Security Council was debating Nicaragua's complaint against the United States which rejects the ruling of the International Court of Law in the Hague denouncing the undeclared war of the USA against Nicaragua.

For the time being, the United States is not staining its hands by murdering Nicaraguans directly, but it bears the moral responsibility, as it uses for this purpose Somozaist terrorists who are encouraged by generous financial and military aid coming from the U.S. Congress. It need not be recalled that this is at sharp variance with international law, particularly the generally recognized right of nations to self-determination and independence.

Its aggressive policy in Central America makes it clear that the White House intends to continue denying this right, even publicly on the United Nations soil.

SCIENTIST DISCUSSES POST-CHERNOBYL FEAR EFFECTS

AU301338 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by Professor Karel Barabas, doctor of sciences and staff member of the Czech Higher School of Technology in Prague, in the "Science and Research" column: "Atom in the Service of Man; Speaking of Radioactivity Around Us" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] In his speech on 14 May 1986, Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, said that "we can hardly imagine the future of the world economy without the development of nuclear energetics." [passage omitted]

After the misfortune which befell the Soviet nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, many people began asking whether the development of nuclear energetics cannot be slowed down, or even stopped. Certain figures in the capitalist countries tried to politically abuse the above event not only against the Soviet Union, but also against nuclear energetics as such.

No state can avoid break-downs in its nuclear power stations. That is why hysterical speculation must be rejected -- on the contrary, one must agree on international cooperation, which could contribute toward a speedy and successful solution of any possible break-downs and to minimizing them. It is also necessary to start exchanging experience in order to minimize the effects of the so-called human factor, since the overwhelming majority of break-downs in nuclear power plants has so far been caused by the attendant staff.

At the same time, the Chernobyl misfortune has called forth a serious discussion about nuclear safety; I consider this quite correct and necessary. However, in this discussion one must on no account abuse certain break-downs in nuclear power plants to PARALYZE THE RATIONAL PROCESS OF DECISION-MAKING needed to ensure sufficient energy for the society. That is why one must proceed unemotionally in the discussion, step by step and in a strictly scientific manner, because it is only thus that one can realistically reduce break-downs and improve safety systems.

At present we should recall that absolute safety does not exist in any technical sector. It is, and always will be, a relative security. Accidents involving transport aircraft, train crashes, burst dams, break-downs in chemical plants, and so forth -- which caused, and are still causing, dozens, hundreds, in some instances even thousands of deaths -- are a generally-accepted fact. Apart from this we have the remorseless statistics of deaths, for instance in coal extraction, in automobile crashes, and so forth, which annually involve considerable number of victims; but despite this, society has accepted the above-mentioned risks and regards them as a matter of course.

In comparison with these risks, the toll of victims demanded by the peaceful use of nuclear energetics has been substantially lower, because preventive security measures are being taken in nuclear installations, which are being continually improved on the basis of acquired experience, so as to practically exclude any larger accidents. [passage omitted]

Radioactive Fallout From Past Explosions

The Chernobyl misfortune has revived among the general public an interest in issues of the radiation around us. People have even begun to view nuclear tests in a new way, and the opinion that one should totally ban any and all tests, including underground ones, is increasingly taking hold. But the accident of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor which has attracted such attention can in no way be compared, in terms of a threat to people's lives, with the explosion of even a single nuclear bomb. [passage omitted]

It must be realized that the radiation effect on our organism produced by past nuclear explosions was a long-range one; and that the explosions released a considerable amount of radionuclides (radioisotopes) with a long decay time. [passage omitted] It must be seen that this is exactly what made them so different from the accident of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor, when the released radioactivity mostly consisted of gaseous radionuclides with a prevalent content of iodine 131, with its decay time of merely 8.3 days and its very low intensity of only several dozen hours.

Urgent Task: To Also Ban Underground Explosions

The treaty of 1963 [banning nuclear arms tests] deplorably did not include underground nuclear explosions which are not without danger to the surrounding world, either, even though they take place underground. For instance, according to the Western authors, Doctors Bolt and Boucher, there is a certain possibility that underground explosions will evoke an earthquake or some other seismic accident in tectonically unstable areas. But the main danger of underground tests lies in their further encouraging nuclear armament. [passage omitted]

Nuclear arms are very powerful not only in terms of the overall energy created, but also because of the consequences of the various forms in which this energy is dissipated [rozptylovana]. There is, and can be, no doubt that a "nuclear winter" would be simultaneously created due to the long-term overshadowing of the sun, and thus also life on earth would be destroyed.

From this viewpoint one must understand the untiring struggle waged by the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, to outlaw nuclear arms, to gradually realize the proposals for a total liquidation of nuclear arms, to stop nuclear explosions, and to establish a comprehensive system of international security. This corresponds to the remorseless demands with which the nuclear century confronts the nations and governments of all countries.

One must always and constantly realize and recall that the maintenance of peace demands lasting attention and support from all of us. Peace is not only the most beautiful period in our lives, it is also very fragile. Its brittleness is constantly increasing in view of feverish armament. That is why increased attention must be lastingly devoted to this issue, that is why everything must be done, step by step, for the gradual liquidation of nuclear arms, and that is why fissionable materials must be used solely for peaceful purposes.

VISIT BY POLISH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER GWIAZDA

Marjai Greets Gwiazda

LD301842 Budapest MTI in English 1801 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI) -- Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Polish deputy prime minister, arrived in Hungary on Wednesday on the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai. At Budapest's Ferihegy airport Wladyslaw Gwiazda met Jozsef Marjai. Present at the arrival was Andrezej Zabinski, charge d'affaires ad interim of Poland to Hungary.

Lazar Receives Gwiazda, GDR's Raufuss

LD312238 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar received today in Budapest a deputy premier from the GDR and one from Poland. Wolfgang Raufuss, who spent his holiday in Hungary, also reviewed with the Hungarian co-chairman of the two countries' Mixed Committee for Economic, Technical-Scientific Cooperation, Jozsef Marjai, the development of Hungarian-GDR foreign trade this year.

Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Polish deputy premier, and Jozsef Marjai, briefed each other about the economic work being carried out in the two countries. They reviewed Hungarian-Polish economic cooperation. They exchanged views about the implementation of the scientific-technical complex program of the CEMA and the perfection of the CEMA cooperation.

FERENC HAVASI VISITS MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

AU291227 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jul 86 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Ferenc Havasi in the Ministry of Interior"]

[Text] On Wednesday [23 July] Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to the Ministry of Interior. Peter Varga, head of department of the Central Committee was present on the occasion. The Central Committee secretary was received by Janos Kamara, minister of interior, and Gyorgy Kovacs, first secretary of the MSZMP Committee in the Ministry of Interior.

Next Ferenc Havasi met members of the Collegium of the Ministry of Interior, where Janos Kamara provided information about the enforcement of tasks with regard to home affairs according to the 13th MSZMP Congress resolution, the work of home affairs agencies, and about the personnel situation.

Following the minister's speech, at an activists meeting Ferenc Havasi briefed the Ministry of Interior's leading staff on current questions of the economic policy.

TOTAL OF 5,414 RELEASED UNDER AMNESTY LAW

LD312055 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 31 -- With the implementation of the Sejm law on special procedure against perpetrators of certain offenses already in its second week, a total of 5,414 people have been released so far, the number including 700 women.

Over that time the decisions of the law have been applied to 41 persons accused of offences against the state and public order. They have been released from prisons, their sentences, fines, and additional penalties being remitted. Twenty persons have reported at organs of prosecution disclosing their criminal activity against the state and public order.

Among convicts serving their prison terms at Warszawa-Sluzewiec penal institution who may benefit from the law is a 56-year old technician Stanislaw B arrested last April. Accused of fomenting public unrest, he received one and a half years in prison, but the verdict is still subject to appeal.

"When I am discharged, I would like to return to my former workplace, for I think that it is work that is the basic duty of every man and citizen. I know the provisions of the law and if such is the court's decision, I am ready to make a written statement that I will not return to the road of crime," he said.

Bogdan Lis Freed

AU311340 Paris AFP in English 1326 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 31 (AFP) -- Former Solidarity official Bogdan Lis was granted amnesty from a two-year jail sentence Thursday, without agreeing to abstain from opposition politics, the activist told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here.

Mr Lis, speaking by telephone from his flat in the northern city of Gdansk, confirmed his release in terms of the July 22 Polish clemency law and said he had signed no statements.

"Prison officials knew I was determined to serve out my full sentence rather than sign any pledges to abstain from politics" he told AFP.

He said he intended to continue his struggle for trade union freedoms and human rights in Poland.

PRO-SOLIDARITY RALLY HELD AFTER WARSAW SERVICE

LD311959 Hamburg DPA in German 1857 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 31 Jul (DPA) -- Following a church service to commemorate the Warsaw Uprising of 1944 in Warsaw, there was a rally for the release of political prisoners and in support of the banned trade union Solidarity. Following mass in the cathedral, in which about 5,000 to 6,000 people took part, a procession of several hundred people formed and marched to the grave of the unknown soldier, almost a kilometer away. Police were nowhere to be seen. There were no incidents. Near the grave the crowd increased to around 1,000 people.

After prayers and the singing of patriotic songs the crowd dispersed peacefully. On the way the people called out chants demanding the release of all political prisoners, including the head of the Solidarity underground organization, Zbigniew Bujak, whose name was repeatedly called. The people also called: "No freedom without Solidarity", "Lech Walesa" and "Jaruzelski to Siberia". [passage omitted]

MILITARY COUNCIL DISCUSSES CONGRESS RESOLUTION

LD312258 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 31 -- Minister of National Defence General Florian Siwicki chaired here today a meeting of the Military Council of the Ministry of National Defence (MON) devoted to the realization on Poland's Armed Forces of the 10th PUWP Congress resolution.

The meeting reviewed a set of tasks worked out in the course of discussion within the army, to be realized in the armed forces in the years 1986-1990.

Tasks ensuing for the armed forces from the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress cover all spheres of the army's functioning. In the sphere of party-political work, they focus on increasing the inspiring role of basic party organizations in streamlining the life of the army, expanding tasks for individual party members in shaping high moral and political attitudes which constitute a basic condition of combat readiness.

The council stressed that it is necessary to increase requirements and to tangibly expand tasks through setting in motion the existing human and material reserves.

The resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress signals a review and modernization of organizational structures. This is a regular practice in the armed forces, applied according to changing determinants on the international and domestic planes. Basing on the principles of attestation, recommended by the 10th PUWP Congress, the National Defence Ministry expands the traditional plans of streamlining organizational structures with a view to economizing on full time staffers and more effective personnel policy.

The process of perfecting general and particular systems of management in the army will also be continued. The armed forces won much social recognition for their production-training work with soldiers. Plans in this field are based on the principle of concentration of strength and means.

In Zulawy (the delta of Vistula River) and in the western Pomerania soldiers are taking part in recultivation arable land and land reclamation. The construction of railway tracks and roads as well as bridges by specialized units provides another example of such concentrated actions.

In all spheres of their activity the armed forces observe the principle of rational management of means entrusted by society to the army and designed for defence.

The MON Military Council stressed during its debates that the leitmotif of all tasks defined for the armed forces in the realization of the 10th PUWP Congress resolution is the will to fully implement it, to raise the efficiency of the service, to consistently modernize social life in all its domains and aspects, to consolidate socialist relations between people and to improve the principles of social coexistence.

MURANSKI INTERVIEWED ON WORKERS IN POLITIBURO

AU311120 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview given by PZPR Politburo member Zygmunt Muranski to TRYBUNA LUDU's Izabella Wajszczuk: "...With Those From Whom I Stem..." date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Wajszczuk] Whichever way one views the rule of workers in the Politburo, the function of a Politburo member nevertheless imposes political tasks.

[Muranski] Social and political activity is nothing new to me, but such activity on a national level is. I am no politician, and "looking down from the top," as we described it, certainly requires comprehensive knowledge, and this will have to be learned quickly. Most important, however -- and this I believe is the sense of electing workers to the highest party authority -- is not to lose touch with those from whom I stem.

As first secretary of the PZPR committee in our coal mine [the "Rydultowy" mine near Rybnik, Katowice Voivodship], I know very well what workers think. A worker likes concrete, straightforward language. Verbosity is not for us. But neither is it true that a worker does not like criticism. A worker is never offended when someone qualified tells him he is doing something wrong. But he also has to be told what to do for the sake of obtaining better results and ensuring that those responsible for work organization discharge their responsibilities.

[Wajszczuk] The time facing us and the country is not at all easy. How does a newly elected Politburo member view it?

[Muranski] I already thought about it during the congress. I would put it this way: Just as things will be well and increasingly better among us and in every family, so too will it be in Poland. And now the question is what to do to make it that way. The answer is contained in the congress documents and resolution.

And another question. Is this reply an easy and pleasing one? No. For we all know that we have progressed in these past 5 years, but not quickly enough to please us, and not so quickly that we have outpaced everyone else. The time ahead of us is indeed difficult because we have found ourselves in a situation with only one way out -- quickly forward -- and no situation without alternatives is easy. This general task is not just a matter for the party; the party has quite simply said what needs to be done. And now it has to be repeated clearly and steadily that when we do this or that, we will be exactly in this or that position, and when we do something else, we will find ourselves somewhere else. I think it is not only workers who like this way of presenting matters and this kind of talk.

[Wajszczuk] We are fond of asking whether "this will succeed."

[Muranski] I do not think this ought to be done, because we do not merely ask, but sometimes even say that "this will not work" or "that will not succeed." One must not be afraid of innovation. We have no time for pleasantries. Everything can be changed, but only through work, and work with good results is a chance for young people, who must enter life via work. May this work give them real satisfaction.

WEEKLY ARGUES AGAINST EQUAL WAGES 'SHAM EQUALITY'

AU310937 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 20 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Article by Hubert Kozlowski, RZECZYWISTOSC commentator: "A Dispute Between Effectiveness and Equalitarianism"]

[Excerpts] As the 10th Congress discussions progressed, more and more delegates continued to stress the importance of efficiency in the economy. Many attentive foreign observers showed a great interest in precisely this issue because it is of decisive significance for Poland's future in view of the fact that there is no other way out for us than to bank on effectiveness and on an absolute and consistent implementation of new courageous solutions without which there is no question of accomplishing even the most correct programs and resolutions.

As confirmed by public opinion polls, it is also significant that more and more people whom we are right to call the vanguard, continue to oppose the principle of "equal wages," which is now one of the main brakes on development. This "principle" is in conflict with true justice and the rule of "to each according to his work."

Those who are in favor of this "sham equality," which actually is an unjust exploitation of the individuals and teams whose performance is above-average and which is directed against the prosperity of society, are most eager to cite the results of opinion polls and daily experience to show that the "majority" is for equal wages. Statistically this may be true, but it is also true that in every society, including a socialist one, the most dynamic development force is represented by those who drive the given society forward. In numbers they are not and cannot be a majority, but they are models to be imitated and praised, ones that deserve respect and not narrowminded envy. They also deserve every consideration in order to ensure that their potential is utilized and not wasted.

Failing to value such people and pandering to egalitarian tendencies may be an easy way out, but it is an opportunist and short-sighted way out. It is true that such pandering results in pleasant peace for a time, but this peace and stability rest on too uncertain material and spiritual foundations to be able to achieve true progress and satisfaction. To ensure for Poland a place that is consistent with its potential in international competition it is not enough to achieve a low level of progress. [passage omitted] It is much better to give the head to rivalry and competition and to go for risks, which should be taken all the more energetically if our situation becomes worse.

During the congress I heard a friendly delegate produce a colorful and accurate "railroad" metaphor: "We have too many cars and too few locomotives." This applies to the people and the branches of industry that are the driving force of progress and modernity. However, the question is of what to do to increase the number of these "locomotives" and to enable them to work as effectively as possible.

"Human locomotives," with whom everything begins, who go for achievements, and who account for about 25 percent of the nation, continue to get increasingly tired physically and mentally, which is an alarming signal. Their view is that, for reasons that are called "objective" simply to fool the people, the results we produce are inconsistent with our efforts and with the consumption of energy, which is being wasted unproductively. They say that their material conditions are not as good as not to urge the questions: "Is it worth making all these efforts? Would it not be better to be like the average, mediocre individuals, to give up aspirations, and to go for 'expedient values,' which are much more advantageous insofar as one's personal comforts and peace of mind are concerned?"

We all know that all throughout the existence of People's Poland it has been the "human individual and group locomotives" that have kept the state and the nation alive. When these locomotives are no longer there, technological, organization, and civilizing progress, which is too slow for those who are in a hurry, will be out of the question. "Economizing" in the case of the people who are most valuable and the policy of "leveling down" are suicidal measures that amount to sawing off the branch on which all of us, united in a single destiny, continue to sit.

Many people agree with the thesis of the Central Committee report that one should be paid for one's true work. However, when the crunch comes it is the anti-effectiveness and egalitarian trends, ones that resent the above-average creative performance, that usually "win through," as attested to among other things by various wage negotiations. [passage omitted]

A shortage of the traditions of a healthy petit bourgeois approach to work -- this approach has been continued by the workers class from generation to generation -- is also responsible for the fact that many people at production benches and in offices (we have so many inefficient officials!) do not know how to approach their work. They are more indignant and even furious at the thought that someone else may do their work better and even receive more wages! The mediocrities that regard themselves as the "owners of People's Poland" and those who "shrink from work" have all the time and energy at their disposal to militate for and receive what is allegedly "their due" at the expense of those who really work and do not merely pretend to work. That is why when money is to be shared it is often the egalitarian tendency that makes itself be heard: "Let the wage differences be as small as possible for the sake of peace and quiet." [passage omitted]

Poor locomotives and riding the wrong tracks always lead to a catastrophe.

PZPR CC POLITBURO DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

LD302312 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 30: The PUWP CC Political Bureau yesterday reviewed issues relating to food and agriculture, referring directly to the decisions by the 10th PUWP Congress which consolidated the conviction that the farming policy, worked out jointly with the United Peasant Party was consistently continued.

All sectors of agriculture are confronted with the same requirements, the main criterion of assessment being production effects. Early examination of those most urgent issues in the pre-congress period proves determination and consistence in party activities aimed at modernization, consolidation and better performance in agriculture.

The Political Bureau also got acquainted with the outcome and assessment of production of greenhouse vegetables, stressing the need to create similar and comparable economic-financial conditions for all greenhouse farms, including that of energy consumption. It was stressed that the government's decisions in this regard will bring about a tangible progress in rationalization and economical use of energy resources, and force intensification of vegetable production in capital-intensive greenhouses, mainly for the purposes of the population of large urban agglomerations.

The bureau recommended that the worker-peasant inspection should carry out a broad control action this year in the food-processing sector, purchase outlets and services in order to eliminate the negative phenomena occurring in those domains. The inspection will inform the public of its findings.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau also got acquainted with the state of preparations for this year's harvest, giving them a positive assessment. It also highly assessed and expressed recognition for peasants' toil which makes it possible for harvest without losses.

The Political Bureau assessed the economic situation in the first half of this year. It determined that material production was dominated by upward tendencies. This was reflected in above-the-target increase in industrial production, including that of marketables. Implementation of transport tasks was also successful.

Increased production was achieved through improved economic management which was reflected in better labour productivity in industry, in lowered material and energy consumption in production. However, negative phenomena continued to occur in foreign trade and the building sector, and a quicker growth of population's money receipts in relation to production and labour productivity.

The Political Bureau said the performance in the first half of the year and forecasts for the rest of 1986 must provide a significant basis for conclusions in political work. It pointed to the need for factory party organizations to focus attention on the course of implementation of target tasks. The organizations should initiate -- together with the management, self-government and trade unions -- undertakings serving better correlation between the growth of wages and that of production and labour productivity.

The Political Bureau pointed to the need to dynamize export, better use of existing mechanisms stimulating increase of export-oriented production and improve produce quality. This is particularly significant in view of the necessity for export to balance the necessary import of goods and raw materials. Rationalization of import is also necessary.

As essential current of the autumn review-and-election campaign in the party will include economic content of the 10th Congress. Party members should strive for this content to find appropriate reflection in the course of preparations for the trade union congress. One should in particular create social understanding for the need to speed up the process of balancing the economy and passing to the second stage of the reform, the bureau said.

Widespread attestation, being prepared in tune with decisions of the 2nd PUWP CC Plenum, creates chances for those who can and want to go beyond mediocrity, thus passing, together with the party, an organizational and moral test of reaching a higher level of efficiency and effective economic management.

The Political Bureau asked the government for appropriate supplements to the system of statistical information, with an eye to greater clarity regarding the issues of effectiveness, balance, work discipline, and also phenomena from the sphere of scientific-technological progress.

The bureau most severely condemned the lingering cases of certain economic links "embellishing" or even falsifying reports on their performances. Those guilty of such behavior should be brought to account, both in official and party terms. An example of such reaction was the stance by the Warsaw Committee regarding the case of falsifying housing statistics.

The Political Bureau, implementing the resolution by the 10th Congress, adopted a report on actions undertaken with a view to quick development of national industrial design and a concept of reviving the industrial design board.

The debates were attended by first secretaries of voivodship committees from Bydgoszcz, Chelm, Czestochowa, Leszno and Plock who presented results achieved in their respective regions and experiences and postulates concerning party work after the 10th Congress.

CHURCH FUNCTIONS MARK 1956 POZNAN EVENTS

AU311108 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 20 Jul 86 p 7

[Report signed "SK": "The 30th Anniversary of Poznan June"]

[Text] Before the religious celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the Poznan June and the 20th anniversary of the millennium of Poland's conversion to Christianity began in Poznan in the presence of the entire Episcopate on 29 June, the Poznan churches had made thorough preparations to mark these memorable anniversaries and celebrated a novena in all parishes. The actual church functions began on 28 May, (passage deleted to comply with the law on the control of publications and public performances of 31 August 1981). Later on in various Poznan churches uptown and downtown, in the areas inhabited by workers and in new housing settlements, every few days holy masses were read in the evenings and were followed by lectures on what had happened on that tragic day of 28 June 1956.

An eyewitness account was presented by Egon Naganowski; and Dr Z. Trojanowicz, who has studied the history of the Poznan worker protest for many years, reconstructed the memories of the participants in this protest for the benefit of the large crowds of the faithful in the Dominican Church. Professor Ganowicz discussed the significance of the Poznan Crosses, a monument of remembrance and hope erected 5 years ago. (passage deleted to comply with the law on the control of publications and public performances, dated 31 August 1981) In one of the churches the magnificent oration made by Counsel Stanislaw Hejmowski who defended the participants in the Poznan protest during their trial, was recalled.

Anniversary celebrations were also organized by the Pauline Monastery in Biechowo near Wrzesnia, in which a plaque commemorating the 1956 June events was consecrated on 22 June. The month-long functions ended in a tridium in the Dominican Church on 25, 26, and 27 June, which was celebrated under the slogan: "June of 1956 Is a Heritage of the Faith, Labor, Struggle, and Blood of Our Fathers and Brothers." Throughout the whole month of these functions, prayers were offered for the sake of the victims of that tragic day in June 1956.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO LIBYA -- PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today newly appointed Polish Ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Stanislaw Kukuryka. [Text] Warsaw PAP in English 1746 GMT 31 Jul 86 LD]

REPORTAGE OF GORBACHEV'S SPEECH AT VLADIVOSTOK

AU311208 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jul 86 p 6

["The CPSU Central Committee General Secretary on Major Problems of International Life"]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul (AGERPRES) -- In a speech made in Vladivostok on the occasion of this city being awarded the "Lenin Order," CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev referred, among other things, to certain major problems of international life, particularly those concerning the Asian and Pacific regions. The Soviet leader pointed to the obvious improvement of relations with the PRC and stressed that "the Soviet Union is always ready to examine at all levels and in a most serious manner the issues concerning new steps for creating a state of good-neighborliness between the two countries." The Soviet leader said that he had made a proposal for Soviet-PRC cooperation in outer space research, including the training of Chinese cosmonauts.

He said that the cessation of the arms race is the most important problem of current Soviet-U.S. relations. Referring to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's response to last June's new Soviet proposals, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary said: "We have begun the examination of this response. We are approaching this issue carefully and responsibly. We are primarily concerned with the way in which the proposals included in his letter accord with the principle of equal security and permit the conclusion of joint efficient decisions on halting the arms race and preventing its transfer to outer space." Regarding a new Soviet-U.S. summit, M. Gorbachev agreed that such a meeting should take place, in order to normalize ties between the USSR and the United States, improve the international situation, and accelerate negotiations on a reduction of armaments.

Mr. Gorbachev said that six Soviet regiments, including their combat technology and armaments, will be withdrawn from Afghanistan by the end of this year. He also stressed that once a political solution is finalized, "the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan can be accelerated accordingly"; he stressed that "the terms of a gradual withdrawal have been agreed with the Afghan side. However, M. Gorbachev warned that "if the intervention against Afghanistan continues, the Soviet Union will not abandon its neighbor."

ARMY UNIT MEETING MARKS CHINESE ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU311810 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/7/1986 -- The Romanian Minister of National Defence Vasile Miler sent a letter of congratulations to Zhang Aiping, state councillor, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China, on the 59th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. On the same occasion a festive meeting was held in a unit of the Romanian Armed Forces.

Present were the ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Bucharest, Yu Hongliang, and embassy staff.

Shi Shangwen, military, air and naval attache of the People's Republic of China to Romania, spoke about the significance of the event.

The participants in the meeting visited an exhibition of photographs and saw documentaries presenting aspects of the life and activity of the military of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

CEAUSESCU SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO CASTRO

AU291131 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana.

On the 33d anniversary of Cuban National Uprising Day, we extend warmest congratulations to you, the PCC, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the friendly Cuban people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and ourselves personally.

The Romanian people sincerely rejoice in the outstanding achievements attained by the Cuban people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, in the country's socioeconomic development and in society's revolutionary change, and wish them important successes in implementing the decisions of the Third PCC Congress.

We attach particular importance to the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties and countries and express the conviction that these relations will expand and deepen to the benefit of the Romanian and Cuban peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, detente, understanding, and peace in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MIKULIC'S TRIP TO INDIA

Industrial Cooperation Discussed

LD312046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Bangalore, 31 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, who is heading a Yugoslav delegation on a visit to India, this afternoon visited two factories of Hindustan Machine Tools in Bangalore, the capital of Karnataka, one of the most developed Indian states. The stay in Bangalore and a meeting with the leaders of the Indian giant of machine tools industry, which presented the guests with detailed explanations on the possibilities of the national industry, is in practical terms a continuation of last night's talks between the Yugoslav delegation and the governor and ministers of Karnataka on widening cooperation between the two countries.

The president of the FEC first visited a very modern watch factory with which Unis of Sarajevo is already preparing to open a joint factory in our country. In the first stage, on which a principled agreement had been reached earlier, a factory of conventional watches will be opened, while the possibility of opening a factory for quartz watches in our country with joint investments in industrial technology is being considered.

Possibilities were also discussed in the talks for further widening cooperation through using Indian technology in Yugoslavia and Yugoslav technology in India. Both sides assessed that there are very favorable conditions for such cooperation in the state of Karnataka and in Yugoslavia. Karnataka, for example, has a very developed food manufacturing industry, industry of electrical and transport equipment, base metal industry, and electronics industry working specially for the Indian space program.

At the suggestion of the Indian Ministry for Agriculture of Karnataka, today, the Yugoslav delegation visited famous gardens in the city of Bangalore and a hall in which Indira Gandhi in 1969, in front of more than a hundred people, delivered a famous speech with which she freed herself from the tutelage of older politicians and practically founded a new party, later known as The Congress, which continued the tradition of the Indian National Congress founded in 1885 in Bombay.

Taking a special plane the government provided for the guests, our delegation will be the guests of the State of Maharashtra, whose capital is Bombay. Tomorrow evening the Yugoslav delegation end a 5-day official and friendly visit to India and leaves for a visit to Kuwait.

Talks With Businessmen

LD312053 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] New Delhi, July 31 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic and the Yugoslav delegation, who are on a five-day visit to India, arrived in Bombay this evening, after a one-day stay in Bangalore.

The Yugoslav premier was welcomed at the Bombay airport by Indian Maharashtra State Governor Dayal Sharma, who later offered a dinner for the guests from Yugoslavia.

Branko Mikulic and the Yugoslav delegation are tomorrow to confer with a group of Bombay businessmen who do business with Yugoslav enterprises.

Yugoslav Premier Mikulic tomorrow ends the visit to India and leaves for Kuwait.

Further Reportage

For Delhi reportage on the state visit to India of Branko Mikulic, including private talks held with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and banquet speeches exchanged, see the India section of the 29 July South Asia Daily Report and subsequent issues.

VLAJKOVIC ARRIVES IN GUINEA FOR TALKS WITH CONTE

LD312256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1906 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Conakry, July 31 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency member Radovan Vljakovic arrived on a visit to Guinea today.

At Conakry Airport, the Yugoslav delegation was welcomed on behalf of the Military Committee for National Reconstruction (CMRN) president and head of state, Gen. Lansana Conte, by CMRN Permanent Secretary Camara Kerfala.

In a press statement at the airport, Vljakovic said the purpose of this visit was the promotion of the traditionally good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Guinea.

Stressing that Yugoslavia and Guinea, co-founders of the movement of non-aligned countries, are committed to the authentic principles of non-alignment, Vljakovic recalled that the two countries had throughout been active in the movement, especially prior to its summits.

The talks Vljakovic will hold with Gen. Conte will be devoted to all questions vital for the movement of non-aligned countries, including peace and security in the world, the deteriorating economic position of the non-aligned and developing countries, and the debt problem.

Special attention in the talks will be devoted to African problems, including the struggle against apartheid.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD312315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0928 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- The second session of the LCY Central Committee, presided over by Milanko Renovica, started in Belgrade this morning. The orientational program for the Central Committee's work for the next year and a report on the measures for the realization of the development and economic policy in this year are being discussed at the session.

Also on the session's agenda is the adoption of a decision on the formation and composition of the LCY Central Committee commissions and the elections and nominations of the LCY Central Committee delegation in the SAWPY Federal Conference, from whose membership also three members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium will be elected, as well as members of the LCY committee in the Yugoslav People's Army as well as the council and the director of the Josip Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec.

Attending the session are representatives of the SFRY Assembly, Socialist Alliance, Yugoslav trade unions and other sociopolitical organizations, as well as representatives of the Chamber of the Economy and several FEC members.

The introductory report on the first agenda item was submitted by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee.

The first participant in the discussion, Peter Matic, proposed that in the work program, stress should also be laid on the significant long-term tasks which cannot be "delineated" by annual plans. According to Matic, unavoidable topics are the internal organization and the capability of the LCY to realize big present and future tasks, because in the LCY, he said, there are many "fellow travellers" who do not wish to and cannot contribute to this.

In the work program there should also be changes and amendments to the LCY program so that clear stands on items of lasting value in the program and that which should be changed in accordance with the changes in society and in the LCY, could be presented at the 14th Congress. [passage omitted]

Sergej Krajger demanded that first of all, ideological questions on which depend the actional unity of the LCY in realizing the conclusions of the 13th LCY Congress should be dealt with. On this basis the LCY Congress tasks can be established and its work method adjusted.

Among the big tasks which should be developed, Krajger mentioned the ideopolitical questions of the realization of the second stage of the stabilization program, for which all the prerequisites have not been created. Only two or three of nine essential points enumerated in the stabilization program have been realized, Krajger said. [passage omitted]

We cannot go on with the old ways, but new ways have not been created yet. With these words Vukasin Micunovic commented on the proposed work program of the LCY Central Committee in the next period. We must slowly free ourselves from habits acquired over the years, and it is therefore a good idea that more time has been given for adopting this document. [passage omitted]

Djuro Nemet supported a proposal that the work program also contain a discussion on agriculture and the village, and asked that this question be discussed this autumn, rather than at the beginning of next year, as planned. [passage omitted]

Josip Eterovic objected that despite the stands of the 13th LCY Congress, still no concrete tasks have been prepared, nor deadlines for their implementation established. He proposed that this should be done in time for one of the upcoming sessions. According to him, in the work program a distinction should be made between those measures which should be developed immediately and those which will be drawn up later, in order to include all the stands and conclusions of the congress. Eterovic also believes that it is necessary to harmonize work programs of the republican central committees and provincial committees with the work program of the LCY Central Committee in order to avoid repetitions. A similar thing should be done when establishing work programs for other sociopolitical organizations.

It is difficult to adopt a work program without developing the manner of activity of the LCY and its leading organs, Josip Vrhovec said, recalling that it was precisely here that there had been instances of negative experience from the last mandate of the LCY Central Committee. Therefore, he suggested that the proposed program be endorsed only temporarily. A question arises to what extent the new role of the LCY Central Committee Presidium as an executive-political organ has gained prominence in this program and in the formation of the proposed commissions, Vrhovec said. Are the commissions a work method of the LCY Central Committee by which it will really carry out its role as the leading body of the LCY, or should the commissions be reorganized so that in practice the Presidium will again be a political-executive organ, while the Central Committee would more or less only endorse and approve the policy created by the Presidium?

The Central Committee and its Presidium do not have to put on their agenda hundreds of questions; rather, they should discuss the main areas of social life and assess how the ideopolitical and actional unity of the LCY is here being realized, Vrhovec said. He proposes that the commissions which discuss ideological questions in socioeconomic relations and in the political system be organized as the commissions of the Central Committee, rather than of the Presidium. In any other case, he added, it could again happen that differences existing in the LCY on some key issues will remain unsolved.

Concluding the discussion on this point of the agenda, Dusan Ckrebic said that many different proposals, which should be further discussed, had been put forward. Endorsing the proposed work program as an orientation, members of the Central Committee authorized the LCY Central Committee Presidium to draw up a final version of the program which will be discussed at one of the first Central Committee sessions.

After a speech by Dusan Ckrebic, Janez Jenljarić, FEC vice president, informed the Central Committee members about the aims and character of measures which the SFRY Assembly and the FEC adopted in June and July. Zemljarić stressed that some of them seemed to be of an administrative nature but that in their essence there was economic pressure. At the beginning, Zemljarić recalled that the tasks of the first stage of the stabilization program had still not been implemented.

The FEC vice president assessed that conditions had been created for maintaining the present growth of production, for increasing exports of goods and services by some 5 percent above last year's and for a partial decrease of the growth of the rate of inflation by the end of the year. However, he said that there was still a great deal of calculations on who was losing what, while there was not enough activity assessing positive effects and joint interests, though it was of strategic significance to carry out a full mobilization for the realization of the jointly established policy and established measures.

Speaking then in detail about the measures coming in autumn, Zemljarić said that they should ensure deeper and more lasting changes in all the areas of social reproduction, also including essential changes in the system and the development orientation.

These measures should include the further affirmation of the market economy, realistic economic categories and economic coercion for increasing the efficiency and rationality of the economic activity on the uniform Yugoslav economic and market area and for a speedier restructuring of the economy, its considerably greater and more rational participation in the international economic trends and thereby also for a more efficient elimination of the inflationary way of economic activity and expenditure.

With the new measures it is necessary to ensure conditions for a more stable growth of the overall production and a more modern economic development of the country, while maintaining the stimulative measures adopted so far. It is necessary, Zemljarić stressed, to ensure a more lasting economic motivation and coercion for increasing production earmarked for exports, agricultural production, for a more stable supply of goods and energy and for a more modern and efficient transportation capacities.

Because the country conspicuously lags behind in technical and technological development, by the end of the year a joint long-term strategy for technological development should be completed and adopted. A special program of measures to support the development of science and technology in the country, and for a more effective uniting of Yugoslav scientific programs and their infrastructure, has been prepared for a discussion, Zemljarić pointed out.

By the end of the year, drawn up and adopted will also be the program of measures for the realization of strategy of the long-term development of tourism, agro-industrial production, transportation and small businesses and the appropriate changes in the plan and current economic orientations for these activities. Within the same period joint development plans for the production of coal, oil and gas and other energy sources must be completed. At the same time a complete long-term program for energy development which will start from the maximal utilization of domestic resources will be adopted.

In the area of economic relations with foreign countries a strategy of the long-term economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and its most significant foreign trade partners will be adopted. Assessments are also being made, Zemljarić said, of the situation of our country's claims toward other countries which, because of the fall in oil prices and other well-known reasons, are becoming increasingly bigger and have a strong inflationary effect and which could have an effect on the decrease of overall economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries. All the aspects of joint investments with foreign partners are being examined, and measures for improving and widening this aspect of economic cooperation are being prepared, as well as for the forms of long-term production, corporations, scientific and business technical cooperation and for the transfer of technology, patents, licences other things.

Among the necessary changes of the key points of the socioeconomic system, Zemljarić said that more realistic statements of business results would be ensured and more favorable and acceptable conditions for the application of the realistic prices of the production factors, such as interest rates, exchange rates, depreciation, would be created, while their present inflationary effect would be eliminated.

By the end of the year it is also necessary to adopt radical changes in the system of taxation and contribution, as well as other measures.

It is also necessary to amend the existing system of the social price control which, with its many gaps, could not affirm itself as an effective instrument of the harmonization of commodity and monetary trends and the inflation trends. Preparations are also underway for proposals concerning inflationary income; that is, the income created by special facilities on the market, for preventing the position of monopoly and unloyal competition, and so forth.

Also in preparation are, Zemljarić continued, measures aimed at sorting out a very critical situation in the country's general financial system. Some specific measures will be proposed this year, with the most important referring to organizations of associated labor securing bigger funds and a faster circulation of money in general; starting the process of not only relieving but also freeing the economy from debts; establishing and respecting a minimum credit capacity of economic subjects and banks, intensifying the control of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and strengthening other aspects of financial discipline. The present experiences concerning the establishment of an interest rate policy are being examined and proposals are in preparation for the introduction of a more modern and economically more acceptable model which would come in effect at the beginning of next year. Under particular analysis is the financial position of the economies and banks of Macedonia, Montenegro and Kosovo for the rehabilitation of which auxiliary measures are necessary.

Work must be stepped up to substantially improve the system of rewarding production labor and the development of personal income according to realistic results and productivity, and not exclusively according to income often realized on an inflation-oriented basis.

The further examination of these measures and the country's anti-inflation economic policy in general do not offer possibilities for a new, more substantial redistribution of income. On the contrary, income will nominally decrease with the elimination of confusion and fictitiousness. This is another reason to intensify, starting now, the struggle for increasing production activity and creating a higher realistic income of the country and also for its as rational as possible directing and use, Zaid Zemljarić said at the end. [passage omitted]

Welcoming the measures the SFRY Assembly and the FEC on behalf of Energoinvest, particularly the speed and resolve with which they had been adopted, Dragutin Kosovac dwelt on the restriction of personal income growth. Without denying the necessity to do so he noted that such solutions could not be long lived because they were not far reaching. Instead, a decision on dual personal income should be realized. [passage omitted]

New measures certainly impose new responsibilities on the republics and provinces, but what we need the least is a one-sided calculation of who is winning and losing. At this moment, joint interest is most important said Munir Mesinović, judging that there will certainly be resistance to the implementation of the measures taken. Providing 1 billion dinars in relief to the economy during the second half of the year is a particularly important task, according to Mestihović. Radical measures must be taken in an effort to rationalize the overall social superstructure, suppress consumer awareness and protect accumulation from various attacks from the sphere of nonproductive consumption. [passage omitted]

Tomislav Radović spoke about attempts by a segment of society to "bypass" the adopted measures. He recalled pressures exerted by some institutions on federal organs in order to bring interest rates back to realistic rates, which could only weaken the already unfavorable competition of our economy on the world market. [passage omitted]

Exports are having difficulty in picking up because domestic prices are at least one-third higher than those which can be gotten abroad, stressed Ante Markovic. The FEC measures for encouraging exports are necessary, but are still insufficient to bring about a change in the situation. This is why greater room for maneuvering should be given to the banks and work organizations, so that together they can fight for bigger deliveries to world buyers. We should assist them in this, stressed Markovic, and not struggle in their place.

There will be no greater involvement in the international division of labor if imports are not also increased. We cannot be pleased with this business because the work of the foreign exchange market, on which, again, exports depend, is very modest. Only 287 million has been exchanged on it so far, of which 57 million was a result of interventions by the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

The FEC has decided to resolve inflation by increasing the supply of commodities. This would be the best possible combination, but there are few prospects for this, because our purchases in the world are insufficient. We need more foreign exchange and we should therefore consider measures for greater involvement of the foreign exchange at the disposal of our citizens, stressed Markovic. [passage omitted]

Expressing concern at the view that ideological debate on the stabilization program is pending, Steven Santo said that this would mean a return to the starting point. He expressed the belief that the assembly and FEC measures were in keeping with the stabilization program. He stressed that the stimulation of exports must be a permanent orientation if greater participation in the international division of labor is desired. [passage omitted]

Josip Eterovic agreed that exports must be a permanent orientation and not a way of repaying debts, and he insisted on strong support for successful exporters.

Noting the fact that large claims on the economy bring about decreased competitiveness, he proposed that further burdening of the economy should be forbidden, and that measures be taken to really relieve it, as has been discussed for a long time.

He proposed that an agreement or law be adopted as soon as possible on securing funds for crediting exports via the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation, since there will be a decline in exports because of the insecurity surrounding the procurement of funds. Eterovic stressed that in the first 6 months of this year, exports worth \$900 million have been agreed through this bank, but that only 7.8 percent of the necessary funds have been secured.

After the discussion, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, gave a closing speech. He spoke about the tasks of the LC in realizing the development and economic policies in the coming period.

The members of the Central Committee adopted stands of the LCY Central Committee on ideopolitical questions of the realization of development and economic policies in 1986 and the task of the LC and other subjective forces in overcoming the unfavorable economic trends and achieving economic stabilization. The LCY Central Committee Presidium is called upon to expand the proposed stands with the suggestions made at today's session.

In the continuation of the session, the LCY Central Committee approved decisions on the formation of the LCY Central Committee Commission for the LC Development and Cadre Policy, the Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work in the LC, the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, the Commission for the International Cooperation of the LCY, and the Commission for the History of the LCY. These commissions have existed hitherto under the Central Committee, but if, as concluded, it is decided to form new commissions, this will be discussed at some future sessions.

An 8-member delegation of the LCY Central Committee to the Federal Conference of SAWPY was also elected. From its number, Milanko Renovica, ex officio, and Bosko Kronic and Franc Setinc were elected members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. Members were also appointed of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and to other LCY organs.

A new council and council president for the Josip Broz Tito LCY political school in Kumrovec was also appointed. Ivica Racan is council president, and Emil Rojc was appointed new director of the school.

BORBA RESPONDS TO ALBANIAN ARTICLE ON CONGRESS

AU311246 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jul 86 p 2

[S. Pavlov article: "Reflection: Envergreen Melodies"]

[Text] Consistent in its inconsistency -- like those who direct it -- TIRANA'S ZERI I POPULLIT recently tried again to assault socialist Yugoslavia. The occasion for another commentary in a series full of poison, slanders, and deceptions was the recent 13th LCY Congress, a congress that -- as is stated in Tirana -- passed under the sign of "negating legal rights, nationalist repression, and violence against the Albanians in Kosovo."

In contrast to other foreign journalists who saw what there was to see in the Sava Center at the end of last month and heard everything that was spoken (and who reported on this exhaustively and without hindrance, on the basis of impressions that nobody influenced from the side), ZERI I POPULLIT followed this gathering of Yugoslav Communists through dark glasses of hatred and falsifications, using it as an occasion for once again slinging mud at a neighbor who never gave it any cause to do so.

It is a waste of time and of space to seriously analyze this partisan attack composed according to the well-known recipe (under the recognizable title "The Congress of the LCY and the Short-Sighted Anti-Albanian Policy") which opens with the usual self-glorifying song about Albania, a country which is said to conduct a policy of good neighborliness toward Yugoslavia, not to interfere in its internal affairs, and to respect its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

After this well-known overture -- which has been played on the Enverite phonograph for decades -- ZERI I POPULLIT puts on the record which has been issued innumerable times since 1981. Kosovo is pushed forward as the central and virtually the only subject of the Yugoslav Party Congress: Kosovo with the resolutions about "new penal measures" and "further restrictions of the democratic and national rights of the Albanians, abandoned to the tender mercy of the greater Serbs."

ZERI I POPULLIT of course had no space for what was really said and resolved about Kosovo at the 13th LCY Congress, especially not what the Albanians, delegates from this socialist autonomous province, said about this subject themselves. No, this would not go with its great Albanian corcodile tears and would break the thread of a continued, open anti-Yugoslav policy conducted by Albania and its party -- for reasons that are quite clear to themselves and to the rest of the world -- virtually without a break since 1948.

Envergreen [envergrin] melodies from Tirana do not surprise anybody any more. The question is only, how much longer will this phonograph continue to turn and how much longer will it last? It has long belonged to the museum of history.

NEWS ARTICLE RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF SLOVENIA

AU311947 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 86 p 2

[Branko Senic article: "Shortsighted Peacemakers"]

[Text] Even while calls for unity of action were coming down from the 13th LCY Congress rostrum, and during the days when we expected the first results, on the other side some individuals continued to do as they please and even find a place in a part of our press.

As if nothing had been happening. Or just because of it.

In DUGA on 23 June Dimitrij Rupel states that Slovenes have achieved something as a nation -- "they liberated themselves with the army which had Slovene characteristic." Is this kind of "blunder" possible? Where were the units of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia at that time and what were they doing? Exchanging blows with Ljubomir Tadic over an interview in KNJIZEVNE NOVINE, Rupel adds: "Whatever he says about confederation in Yugoslavia, I think denying it is invalid, because this is the only prospect for this country."

Clear Messages

This won't do! First because something like that is impossible. And finally: "The main struggle for the defense of the achievements of our revolution today and in years to come is conducted and will be conducted for the strengthening of our party and society, equality, the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities, and for the furthering of socialist self-management ..."

Rupel "forgets" that Kosovo after the war was not a kind of "military area in which the state did what it wanted to do." Not telling the truth offends thousands of victims who lost their lives in the struggle against fascist remnants. This sociologist of culture and professor should not generalize when he says: "We in Slovenia perhaps see the problem of Kosovo differently from you in Belgrade." He does not accept just any kind of explanation of the past, and pretends to ask himself about Gosposvetsko Polje [Zollfeld, an area north of Klagenfurt, Austria] which "in the 10th and even in the 8th century used to be Slovenian, but not today?!"

Surely, history cannot be turned back but it cannot be altered either. It is superfluous to say where this would lead us. Everybody has the right to say what he thinks, but it is at least impermissible for some papers to frequently carry deviant statements, particularly those of the Slovene youth, and immediately after the highest gathering of the Yugoslav communists.

Ljubljana DELO writes at the beginning of July that the television stations of Belgrade, Novi Sad, and Sarajevo "set their joint programs in such a way that it looked like the Slovene youth together with Kosovo irredentism represented the main internal enemy of the SFRY."

According to Petar Potocnik, author of this text, which was carried by POLITIKA EKSPRES and SLOBODNA DALMACIJA, the mentioned programs "devoted a lot of time to active and retired generals, admirals, and others who pronounced all sorts of objections, including well-meant ones regarding the socialization of self-protection as a serious hostile activity."

This "well-meaning" intention is well-known. As Novi Sad DNEVNIK writes in its edition of 7 July, it is about demands made by Slovene youth in which they ask for "civilian service instead of military service," about condemning the arming of Yugoslavia, and the export of arms. There are also some attempts to organize marches of unemployed people, and instead of holding a display in Yugoslav People's Army's stadium on the occasion of the Youth Day, organizing gatherings against verbal offences, holding public meetings at which the youth would discuss the building of nuclear power stations, and abolishing the death sentence.

The paper unanimously welcomes the condemnation that these "peacemakers" received at the Youth Congress. It also criticizes NEDALJNA DALMACIJA for defending them although the congress messages are clear and binding.

Many newspapers commented in the initiative regarding the introduction of a "civilian service instead of military service" which has started by the Slovene youth and which was bitterly condemned by the 13th Congress. The last edition of POLITIKIN SVET publishes an article by V. Slavkovic. In this article Marko Hren, one of the founders of the "peace movement" talks about the idea.

"We are only suggesting the start of a discussion about possibilities for those whose mental and spiritual upbringing does not allow them to carry a rifle or a machine gun, and that the practice of re-arrests of those who have already served sentences for this be stopped?! Our idea," continues Hren, "is not an alternative to the army, but to prison."

The best answer to the proponents of this and similar views is given by our working people and citizens, the workers class, and all peoples and nationalities who are experiencing our army as their own and see it as the irreplaceable force of peace and security of the socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

There is therefore no alternative. This also refers to those who think that "the discussions about the Yugoslav People's Army at the 13th Congress were exaggerated and unjustly interpreted by some party delegates exclusively as an attack on the army." One such proponent is V. Mijovic in his article "Mouthful of Congress" which was published in the latest edition of MLADOST.

What About Responsibilities?

It is surprising how much unsubstantiated writing one can find in the latest edition of Ljubljana TELEKS:

"There is no doubt that we have been nicely worked over by some congress delegates. They almost made us responsible for the state our Yugoslav society is in," observes the paper and adds: "The things that have been in recent years carefully cultivated in a part of the Yugoslav press exploded in the speeches of some introductory speakers at the congresses. With a fine sense of smell they sensed that the internal enemy has finally been discovered ... The enemy role would best suite the SR of Slovenia, or rather Slovenes."

To buttress his empty and ridiculous assertion, the author of this article, a certain Viktor Zakelj, provides numerous "reasons." Among them is "the striving for the army which would take into consideration the national, moral, and other needs of its personnel to the greatest extent."

Is this the way to treat the Yugoslav People's Army, which equally belongs to all our peoples and nationalities...whose personnel and officers are taught and educated to love every part of Yugoslavia?

Tone Anderlic, president of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation, should feel more responsible. He recently said to the BBC that the authorities ought to organize public discussions which would also deal with the demands of the youth movement. This refers to the shortening of military service which currently lasts 1 year. It also refers to the demand of those who due to religious or moral reasons, do not want to serve in the army but want to perform some other useful activities.

This young official also assumed the role of a "peacemaker" and spoke about military service behind bars, a ban on the sale of weapons, and the training of military cadets from nonaligned countries in Yugoslavia.

He repeated almost word for word what the youth and party congress unanimously rejected. On whose behalf did this youth leader speak, if these were personal opinions, as some tried to explain it? The decision of the highest gathering of the Yugoslav communists which are binding for all of us have already been disobeyed. This kind of behavior deserves sharp condemnation and responsibility must be borne for it.

WORK ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUE INCURRING LOSSES

AU301710 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 86 p 2

[J. Kesic Report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Jul -- According to final accounts, work organizations in our country last year incurred losses totaling 317.9 billion dinars which is 2.5 times more than in the previous year, in 1984. The greatest losses were made in industry, mining, and agriculture. The greatest increases in losses were registered in Montenegro (an increase of 353 percent) and Vojvodina (262.2 percent) while the economy of Croatia made the greatest losses in absolute terms (30.8 percent of the total losses).

We are reading this not very encouraging data from a report on the implementation of the Law on Rescue and Cessation of Work Organizations which was prepared by the federal secretaries for finance and legislation and submitted to the SFRY Assembly today. Last year, 2,369 basic associated labor organizations operated with losses, which is an increase of 9.7 percent in relation to 1984. The number of people employed by loss-making organization in 1985 was 521,506. [passage omitted]

Bankruptcy proceedings were introduced in 108 cases in 1985 which, together with those brought forward from 1984, amounted to 307. [passage omitted]

INCREASE IN DAIRY PRODUCT PRICES REPORTED

In Vojvodina Province

LD311542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0854 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Novi Sad, 31 Jul (TANJUG) -- Effective tomorrow, milk prices in Vojvodina will go up by 30 percent, while prices of sour milk drinks and cheeses will be increased on average by 35 percent. Instead of the present price of 119 dinars consumers will pay 154.40 dinars per liter of pasturized milk. This increase in prices was caused by the rise in procurement price of 3.6 fat content milk by 45 percent, so that now producers will sell it for 94.5 dinars per liter.

In Croatia

LD311548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0924 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Zagreb, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- Effective from 1 August, consumers in the SR of Croatia will pay 30 percent more for ordinary and sterilized milk. A liter of milk with 2.8 percent fat content will cost 143-149 dinars, instead of the present price of 110-115 dinars. Milk with 3.6 percent fat content will cost 10 dinars more.

Due to delivery expenses the most expensive milk will be sold on the Adriatic, then in Zagreb and then in other continental parts of the republic.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REVOKES PRICE INCREASES

LD312038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 31 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council passed a decision today instructing producers of 200 products whose price went up by more than 5 percent in the period from 9 to 24 June to return the prices to their level of 8 June. The producers have been given 5 days in which to do this.

This was stated by Milan Sojic, director of the Federal Institute for Prices, at a news conference today. According to Sojic, the products include spare parts for cars, furniture, beer, ladies footwear, lamb, textile products, marmelade, etc. He also informed the journalists that, according to the latest figures, July retail prices were 3 percent up on the previous month; the cost of living went up by 0.7 percent while July inflation was cut by half in comparison with June.

TEXTILE WORKERS CONDUCT WORK STOPPAGE AT SINJ

AU311928 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jul 86 p 9

[R.K. Report]

[Text] Sinj, 22 Jul -- Low personal incomes and dissatisfaction with the lack of incentives in distribution are the main causes for the work stoppage that occurred yesterday in the Sinj textiles industries "Dalmatinka" in which more than 600 workers took part. At a special referendum which should be held next fall, the workers of this reputable organization will decide about job classification which is supposed to improve the remuneration for production work.

The work stoppage was started by the workers from the first shift in two basic associated labor organizations. The direct reason for this was a recent decision of the factory's self-managing organs that all employees incomes be increased by one fifth. In their talks with the organization's leadership, the workers pointed out that a great majority of them do not receive more than 50,000 dinars which is not enough to live on. The 3-hour long stoppage was also supported by the second shift workers. Work was not stopped in the dye section, which because of its technical nature has to operate continuously. The work stoppage was conducted peacefully.

The workers councils of the basic associated labor organizations accepted workers demands that in the next 2 months they will prepare changes in the normative acts which would create stimuli for quality and productivity.

Analyzing the events that took place in the "Dalmatinka" organization, the leadership of the sociopolitical organizations and the Committee for the All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Sinj commune concluded that the essence of the problem whose solution these workers demanded was beyond the powers of this work organization because it stems from the general burden that is imposed on our economy.

The Sinj textile workers operate, in fact, quite successfully and are in an enviable position in this branch of the economy but this does not help because deductions from their incomes are so large that their personal incomes cannot be increased.

The work stoppage was a surprise for the Sinj sociopolitical organizations because nobody anticipated it.

NEW COMMUNE AT MALISEVO FACES MANY PROBLEMS

AU301704 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 27 Jul 86 p 10

[R. Bislmi article: "The Worries of the Province's Newest Commune -- Malisevo Needs Buildings"]

[Excerpts] Malisevo, the newest commune of our province, born of the successful response to the needs of the local working people and citizens, is confronted with many mainly objective difficulties, even though it began its existence on 21 April this year after the formation of the communal assembly.

The commune of Malisevo has some 40,000 inhabitants, divided into 14 local communities. These are principally engaged in agriculture and earn virtually the whole of their income from this source. After the referendum held in the communities which formerly belonged to the communes of Orahovac, Glogovac, Klina and Suva Reka, elections were held and sociopolitical organs and organizations formed, while the communal assembly was formed on 21 April, and later other assembly organs. However, a communal court and surveyor's office have still not been formed.

The Economy

In the territory of the commune of Malisevo there is not a single industrial or economic enterprise to form the basis for the further development in the commune. [passage omitted]

In this commune of 40,000 inhabitants, only 1,100 are employed, overwhelmingly in the social sector. Although there is no precise data, it is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 are out of work. [passage omitted]

There are health centers in most of the local communities, but doctors do not visit any of them, apart from that at Kijevo. In the whole commune of Malisevo, in fact there is only one doctor, who lives in Pristina because of the lack of housing. [passage omitted]

The communal center has not solved the most elementary problems of infrastructure, water supply, drains, roads, etc. [passage omitted]

But the commune has other problems. Some villages are isolated from the communal center, because they are not connected by roads. The local community of Ponore includes three main villages and various smaller ones and is truly isolated, as one can only go there in July and August, and then only with special vehicles. [passage omitted]

MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO ARRIVES; MET BY DIZDAREVIC

LD010914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0745 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, this morning arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade airport in Surcin the guest from the friendly African and nonaligned country was met and welcomed by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. [passage omitted]